

Amendments to the Specification:

The paragraph starting on page 8, line 5, is amended herein and now reads as follows:

-- FIG. 2 shows a single spring parallelogram of the probe head of FIG. 1 [[is]] in section with a friction brake in accordance with the invention; --

The paragraph starting on page 9, line 6, is amended herein and now reads as follows:

-- A plate 9 is movably suspended on the horizontal part 4 of the angle, which is movable in the z-direction, via a pair of reinforced resilient sheet metal pieces 7 and 8. The plate 9 forms the y-guide of the probe head. A third pair of resilient sheet metal pieces 11 and 12 is rotated by 90° relative to the sheet metal pieces 7 and 8 and, in turn, suspended from the plate 9. The third pair of resilient sheet metal pieces 11 and 12 connects the plate 9 to a further plate 10 which defines the x-guide of the probe head. The plate 10 of the probe head yields hereby in the coordinate directions (x, y, z) and carries the probe pin 13 having probe ball 14. Each of the three parallelogram guides is provided with a measuring force generator 18 in the form of a plunge coil drive which, however, is not shown in FIG. 1. Also shown are the three measuring systems (15, 16, 17) with which the deflection of the guided part of the probe head is continuously determined in the three

above-mentioned coordinate directions $[(x, y, z)]$ (x, v, z) .

These are so-called LVDT systems which are induction coils operated essentially at a carrier frequency which output a path signal proportional to the position of the core displaceable therein. Furthermore, each of the three parallelogram guides has a friction brake with which the above-mentioned guides can be either damped or can be clamped. --

The paragraph starting on page 15, line 3, is amended herein and now reads as follows:

-- The operation of this second embodiment of the invention of a friction brake takes place completely in the same manner as already described in connection with the first embodiment in accordance with FIGS. 3 to 5 with the single difference that the friction forces F_{fric} , which are needed for damping or clamping, are not adjusted in accordance with the characteristic line of FIG. 7 as it was discussed in ~~connected~~ connection with FIG. 6, rather, in accordance with the characteristic line of FIG. 9. --

The paragraph starting on page 15, line 25, is amended herein and now reads as follows:

-- As already mentioned, the probe pin can be clamped also in any desired other ~~desired~~ position in accordance with the method described. --

The paragraph starting on page 15, line 28, is amended

herein and now reads as follows:

-- Furthermore, the clamping can likewise be used to counter a rebound when contacting a workpiece. In a usual contacting, the probe pin 13 rebounds because of the elastic impact occurring when contacting. A rebounding of this kind can be substantially suppressed when the probe pin is clamped for a short time in its position at the time point of the contacting and the clamping of the probe pin is released again directly after the clamping contacting. --